

24 (3)

SOV/112-57-5-11477

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 5, p 279 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vakhnin, V. M.

TITLE: Physical Meaning of the Anomalous Law of Changing Attenuation With Frequency for Mode H_0 Waves in a Round Waveguide
(Fizicheskiy smysl anomal'nogo zakona izmeneniya zatukhaniya s chastotoy dlya voln tipa H_0 v krugлом volnovode)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1956, Nr 21, pp 58-61

ABSTRACT: It is well known that, at variance with the increase of resistive losses with frequency common for all wave modes, resistive losses decrease with increase in frequency for mode H_{0m} waves in axially symmetrical round waveguides. The physical meaning of this effect is associated with the fact that at $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ the losses of the current component oriented along the waveguide axis are proportional to $\omega^{1/2}$, while the losses associated with the transverse component, $\omega^{-3/2}$. As longitudinal current components are absent in mode H_{0m} waves (unlike in all other modes), the losses decrease with increase in frequency.

Card 1/1

K.B. Ye.

VAKHMIN, V.

107-57-6-19/57

AUTHOR: Vakhmin, V.**TITLE:** Artificial Satellites of the Earth (memo for radio amateur monitors)
(Iskusstvennyye sputniki zemli. Spravka dlya radiolyubiteley-nablyudateley)**PERIODICAL:** Radio, 1957, Nr 6, pp 14-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents information necessary for radio amateurs about artificial Earth satellites and also some data about the influence of satellite flight on the nature of signals received from it. The conditions of launching of a satellite, the orbit, and the elements of orbit, including perigee, apogee, orbit inclination, etc., are explained in some detail. The belt of radio observation of a satellite is discussed. The Soviet satellite is expected to make about sixteen circles around the Earth in 24 hours. Its orbit orientation is such that practically any radio monitor living in a populated area of the Earth will be able to observe the satellite twice or at least once a day. The satellite will rotate around its own axis at the rate of a few revolutions per minute. These rotations may cause fading because sometimes, the plane of the satellite antennas may happen to be perpendicular to the direction of polarization of a receiving antenna. Ordinary fading due to multipath arrival of radio waves to the receiver will also take place. There will be, also, a special fading caused

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107-57-6-19/57

Artificial Satellites of the Earth (memo for radio amateur monitors)

by reflection of radio waves from the Earth's surface. Doppler effect is explained in detail. Satellite reappearance the next day may be shifted in time for one hour or more due to the geophysical shift of the inclined orbit. It is extremely important that radio amateurs record on tape signals from the satellite and also the precise time of the signal. The 40 MC signal is more important for orbit determination as it is less distorted in passing through the ionosphere.

There are nine figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/100-3-7-18/23

AUTHORS: Vakhnai, V. M. and Shmaonov, T. A.

TITLE: Reduction of the Heating Time in Indirectly Heated Cathodes
(Sokrashcheniye vremeni progreva katodov s kosvennym
podogrevom)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 7,
pp 966-967 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The process of heating the cathodes in thermionic tubes was speeded-up by switching-in heater voltages up to 3 times higher than the nominal supply. The duration of the over-voltage was of the order of 3-4 sec, after which the tubes were supplied with the normal current. It was found that by this method the tubes were fully switched on in about 15 to 20 sec. Some of the experimental results are illustrated in the oscillograms of Figs.1 and 2. Curve 1 in Fig.2 shows the heater voltage (12.6 and 6.3 V) as a function of time, Curve 2 represents the heater current and Curve 3 shows the anode current. Fig.2 shows the behaviour of a multivibrator and an audio-oscillator upon switching on the heater over-voltage and the normal voltage. It was found that the normal Soviet receiving tubes could be switched on (in the above manner) up to 1500 times without impairing their performance. The majority of the tubes could stand 15 000 switchings on.

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SOV/109-3-7-18/23

Reduction of the Heating Time in Indirectly Heated Cathodes

but some developed heater-cathode shorts after 5000 operations. The authors express their thanks to O. K. Dimitriev and V. N. Orlov for carrying out the experiments.

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1957.

1. Cathodes (Electron tubes)--Heating 2. Electron tube heaters--Performance

Card 2/2

VAKHNIN, V.M.; BULETSKIY, V.V.

Using the anticipation method in observing an artificial satellite.
Isk. sput. zem. no.3:47-53 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Artificial satellites)

87396

9.3140

S/020/60/135/006/010/037
B019/B056

26.1410

AUTHORS: Vakhnin, V. M., and Skuridin, G. A.TITLE: A Possible Trapping Mechanism of Charged Particles in a
Magnetic FieldPERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 6,
pp. 1354-1357

TEXT: The equation of motion for a charged particle moving in the equatorial plane of a magnetic dipole is given as: $\frac{\rho^2 + 2\rho'^2 - \rho\rho''}{(\rho^2 + \rho'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{a^2}{\rho^3}$ (6). If the loss in kinetic energy of the particle is neglected, the coefficient $a = \sqrt{eM/mc}$ (M - magnetic moment of the dipole) will be constant. When a particle travels in a magnetic field, however, a radiation occurs, which decreases the kinetic energy, and at low energy losses it may be assumed that $\Delta v/v \approx -2\Delta a/a$ (7). The authors analyze (6) and, for this purpose, go

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87396

A Possible Trapping Mechanism of Charged
Particles in a Magnetic Field

S/020/60/135/006/010/037
B019/B056

over to the phase space with the coordinates $w = p/a$ and $u = \frac{dp}{dy}/a$. The differential equation $\frac{du}{dw} = \frac{w}{u} + 2\frac{u}{w} + \frac{\{(1 + (u/w)^2)\}^{3/2}}{uw}$ is obtained. An analysis of the phase curves with respect to the isoclinal lines of this differential equation is carried out. Schematic representations of the changes in the direction of motion of the phase point are shown. These changes are caused by the loss in kinetic energy. Herefrom, conclusions are drawn as to the motion of the particle. The authors briefly deal with the three-dimensional case in which a particle does not incide in the equatorial plane, but arbitrarily. In this case the phase space is four-dimensional: u , w , ϑ , $d\vartheta/dy$, where ϑ is the meridian angle. From the investigation it follows that for any distance there exists a critical velocity at which the energy loss leads to the trapping of the particle. The authors finally state that this trapping mechanism is not the only one. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: July 11, 1960, by A. Yu. Ishlinskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1960

Card 2/2

h1906

S/560/62/000/013/001/009

I046/I242

6.4320
6.4700

AUTHOR:

Vakhnin, V.M.

TITLE:

Effects of the orbital motion of the earth on
radio measurements of range and velocity in cosmic
space

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki. Zemli.
no.13. Moscow, 1962, 61-66TEXT: In radio measurements over distances of several astronomical units, each observed object is located at some arbitrary point of "the ellipsoid of all allowed positions" of the object S_0 defined by $L_0 = L_1 + L_2 = v_c t = \text{const}$

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S/560/62/000/013/001/009
I046/I242

Effects of the orbital motion of...

where L_1 , L_2 are the paths of the radio signal from the transmitter to the object, and from the object to the receiver, respectively; τ is the delay time required by the signal to cover the entire path L_0 ; v_c is the speed of propagation of the signal in interplanetary space, equal to the speed of light in vacuum. The semi-major axis of the ellipsoid of revolution S_0 is $a = \frac{L_1 + L_2}{2} = \frac{L_0}{2}$ and the eccentricity is given by $e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{L_0^2}{4a^2}}$, where v_E is the velocity of the earth in an inertial frame of reference with the sun at rest. The velocity of the cosmic object along the normal to S (all other components of the actual velocity remaining undetermined) is given

by $V_1 = \frac{1}{2} v_c \frac{d\tau}{dt} (1 - \frac{v_E}{v_s} \cos \eta) / (1 - \frac{v_E}{v_c} \cos \eta) + v_E \cos \epsilon + R \Omega_r \sin \zeta,$

where η is the angle between \vec{v}_E and L_2 , ϑ -the angle between the actual velocity vector \vec{v}_0 and L_2 , ϵ -the angle between \vec{v}_E and the normal to S , R -the distance from the center of S to the object,

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S/560/62/000/013/001/009
I046/I246

Effects of the orbital motion of...

ξ - the angle between R and the normal to s_0 , Ω_E - the angular velocity of the earth's annual motion. Here $0 \leq (R\Omega_E \sin \xi) \leq 10^{-11}R$ is the correction for the curvilinear trajectory of the measuring station. The derivative dT/dt is the quotient $(\tau_2 - \tau_1)/\Delta t$, where τ_1, τ_2 are the delay times for signals separated by a small time interval Δt . The obvious approximate formulas for the range and the radial velocity of the object

$$R_o = L_o/2 = V_c t/2 \quad V_R = dR/dt = V_c \frac{dT}{dt}$$

differ from the exact formulas above by at most the relativistic correction $1/\sqrt{1-(V_c/c)^2}$ which is small and comparable with other inevitable errors, such as the inaccuracy in the speed of light in vacuum and failure to allow for the effects of the interplanetary medium on propagation of the signal. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1961

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4009624

S/0293/63/001/003/0414/0435

AUTHOR: Vakhnin, V. M.; Skuridin, G. A.; Shvachunov, I. N.

TITLE: The movement of charged particles in the field of a magnetic dipole, considering energy dissipation

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 1, no. 3, 1963, 414-435

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic dipole, magnetism, charged particle, charged particle motion, magnetic field, energy dissipation

ABSTRACT: The authors have analyzed the movement of charged particles in a magnetic field by the phase plane method both in a conservative approximation and with consideration of losses of their kinetic energy due to radiation, thus providing a qualitative picture of the influence of kinetic energy losses on the particle trajectory. These losses were considered in the form of small dissipation perturbations of the conservative approximation. The authors succeeded in demonstrating the existence of certain critical trajectories, at which particle seizure by the magnetic field occurs at arbitrarily small energy losses. (It is obvious that at small, but finite, energy losses, seizure may also occur in the case of other trajectories, close to critical.) The phase plane method was found to be particularly convenient when studying the movement of the particle in a complex

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009624

field, containing a dipolar and homogeneous (external) component. The authors considered conservative approximations and their dissipation perturbations for three idealized situations: a) magnetic dipole with no external magnetic field present; b) magnetic dipole in space with uniform magnetic field parallel to the magnetization vector of the dipole's magnetic field and located in its equatorial plane; and c) magnetic dipole in space with uniform magnetic field antiparallel to the magnetization vector of the dipole's magnetic field and located in its equatorial plane. The analysis was conducted in the magnetic plane of the dipole. In the first case (movement of a charged particle in the field of a magnetic dipole in the absence of an external magnetic field), the differential equation for the "phase trajectory" of the motion of the charged particle was discussed. Following this, "isoclines" and a "field of directions" were constructed in the phase plane in a conservative approximation. Phase trajectory behavior was considered at large and small values of u and w , as well as the trajectories of charged particles in a magnetic field which correspond to the phase trajectories, both with and without consideration of energy dissipation. With few exceptions, this treatment was also followed in the case of the other two ideal hypotheses. Orig. art. has: 19 figures and 43 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/17

ACCESSION NR: AP4034802

S/0293/64/002/002/0296/0303

AUTHOR: Vakhnin, V. M.

TITLE: Evolution of the circular orbit of a satellite of the terrestrial spheroid

SOURCE: Kosmicheskkiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 2, 1964, 296-303

TOPIC TAGS: artificial satellite, artificial satellite circular orbit, artificial satellite orbit, artificial satellite orbital element

ABSTRACT: Circular orbits are desirable for certain types of artificial satellites, but such an orbit usually cannot be achieved in a noncentral gravitational field and the character of a circular satellite orbit has been insufficiently studied. In this paper, the author analyzes solutions of equations in osculating elements, determined by means of the small parameter (ϵ) method to find analytical relationships describing the perturbed motion of an artificial satellite under the influence of the second zonal spherical harmonic of the earth's gravitational potential. The derived equations are used for a qualitative investigation of the form and position of circular and almost circular osculating satellite orbits. The solutions can be of interest in computing the trajectories of perturbed motion of an artificial satellite. The paper consists of the following sections: 1 - Solution of equations in osculating elements by the small parameter method; 2 - Characterization of the motion of an artificial satellite in a circular orbit.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034802

teristic orbital inclinations of satellite circular orbits; 3 - Properties of osculating orbits; 4 - Extremal satellite positions; 5 - Change in initial conditions. Influence of quasi-secular part; 6 - Osculating nearly circular satellite orbit.
"The author wishes to thank M. D. Kislik, D. Ye. Okhotsimskiy and N. N. Moiseyev for discussions of the results and V. D. Slesareva, who made many of the computations. He also expresses thanks to A. A. Orlov and I. V. Babushkina who read the manuscript and made valuable comments". Orig. art. has: 30 formulas, 12 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Nov63

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, SV

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ASD
ACCESSION NR AP446781

AUTHOR: Vakhnin, V. M., I. N. Shvachunov

TITLE: Possibility of the trapping of charged particles by the field of a magnetic dipole accompanied by energy loss in radiation

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2 no. 5, 1964, 773-778

TOPIC TAGS: charged particle, magnetic dipole, particle trapping

ABSTRACT: The investigation of the possibility of trapping of charged particles in a magnetic dipole field earlier for a planar (two-dimensional) arbitrary three-dimensional movement, is continued. It is shown that "critical curves" exist in two-dimensional phase space. It is shown that "critical curves" also exist in three-dimensional movement. The author gives the following system of differential equations for describing the movement of a particle in a three-dimensional phase space

phase

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{u}{\omega} \psi^2 + u \cos \psi - u$$
$$= \frac{u}{\omega} \left(\frac{\omega^2}{u^2} - 1 \right) + u \cos \psi - u$$
$$= \frac{\omega^2}{u} - 1 + u \cos \psi - u$$

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L 6654-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046780

$$\frac{d\theta}{dw} = \sin A \cos \theta + 2w^2 \tan A - \left[\frac{1}{w} \frac{du}{dw} + 2w \sin \theta \cos \theta \right] -$$

$$= 2w^2 \tan A \left[\cos^2 \theta - \left(\frac{1}{w} \right)^2 + w^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dw} = \frac{d\theta}{d\varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dw} = \frac{\psi}{u}. \quad (3)$$

The minus sign before the brackets in (1) corresponds to segments of trajectories with positive curvature, a plus sign corresponds to segments of trajectories with negative curvature. The parameter w defines the segments of trajectories in four-dimensional phase space in the plane $(\theta, \dot{\theta})$ can be selected from (2) and (3).

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dw} = 2\psi \tan \theta - \left[\frac{\sin A \cos \theta - 1}{w} \frac{du}{dw} + \sin A \cos \theta - 2w^2 \tan \theta \right]. \quad (4)$$

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L 6654-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046780

where $w = \text{const}$, $u = \text{const}$. Special cases are considered. It is shown that a point characterizing the motion of a charged particle along a path close to critical, as a result of energy loss by the particle in radiation, can intersect the three-dimensional hypersurfaces of separatrices and change from an "untrapped" to a "trapped" path. The process of intersection of the separatrices is similar to the two-dimensional case treated in articles by V. V. Takhnir and G. A. Shuridin, and the three-dimensional case treated in articles by V. V. Takhnir and I. N. Shvachunov.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUB CODE: EN, NP

SUMBITTED: 14Mar64

ENCL: 00

NO REF Sov: 006

CHER

Card 33

L 10587-66 FBD/EWT(1)
ACC NR: AP6000308

GW/WS-2

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/65/003/006/0917/0926

AUTHORS: Vakhnin, V. M.; Lebedinskiy, A. I.

47

ORG: none

TITLE: On the nature of radio noise radiation from the surface of Venus

B

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 6, 1965, 917-926

TOPIC TAGS: Venus planet, cosmic radiation, cosmic radiation energy, gas discharge, radio astronomy

ABSTRACT: The increased level of radiowave radiation from Venus (600--700K) may be explained as "quiescent" or "glow" discharges in the upper atmosphere, creating a gain in radiated noise 200--300K above normal thermal radiation. Two hypotheses are advanced in explanation of the phenomenon: 1) the radiation comes from the surface of the planet which is heated by means of the "hotbed" effect in the atmosphere (see C. Sagan, Science, 133, No. 3456, 1961), and 2) the radiation is created by the motion of charged particles in heated and extremely rarefied layers of the Venusian ionosphere (C. Sagan, op. cit. and D. E. Jones. "Planet", Space Science 5, No. 2, 1961). A review of some of the literature pertaining to the study of the same problem is given. The authors present and discuss some of the data obtained during the operation of the Mariner-2 satellite. It is felt that the Mariner data are insufficient in detail. Several reasons are given in demonstrating that neither the hotbed nor the ionosphere

UDC: 523.42:523.164

Card 1/2

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L 10587-66

ACC NR: AP6000308

hypothesis is completely sound on a theoretical basis. It is proposed that solar energy is transformed into radio noise by two means: ordinary hot body radiation and glow discharge radiation. The solar heat energy goes through a sequence of atmospheric flow energy, atmospheric electrical currents, and finally gaseous discharge radio noise. The surface temperature of Venus and the temperature characteristic of the radio noise are related in context with the authors' hypothesis. Supporting data on observed gas discharges from experiments are given. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 10 equations.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 010

OC
Card 2/2

ACC NR: A26019461

(11)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0384/66/000/001/0079/0081

81

B

AUTHOR: Vakhnin, V. M. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Lebedinskiy,
A. I. (Professor)

ORG: none

TITLE: Radio noise and the temperature on Venus

SOURCE: Zemlya i vselennaya, no. 1, 1966, 79-81

TOPIC TAGS: radio noise, Venus probe, space temperature, glow discharge, rarefied gas

ABSTRACT: The use of radio signals emitted by Venus to study its surface temperature is discussed. A theoretical explanation of Venus' apparently high temperature surface (considering the "hot house effect", the ionospheric hypothesis and the contradiction of this hypothesis by the peculiarities of radio signals emitted from Venus) is presented. The electric glow discharge in rarefied gases in relation to the very slow speed with which the planet Venus rotates around its axis and the possible existence of high velocity global breezes which do not create disturbances are considered. It is proposed that the atmospheric current going through the upper layers of the atmosphere of the planet Venus creates a continuous glow discharge resulting in powerful radio noise and a low degree of luminescence. The proposed explanation is substantiated by experimental data and can be explained theoretically. If this interpretation is correct, then

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ACC NR: AP6019461

the surface temperature of Venus would be between 50-60°C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.
SUB CODE: 22 17/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 316

L 06165-67 EWT(1)/FSS-2 TT/GW

ACC NR: AP6032853 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/003/0560/0560

AUTHOR: Vakhnin, V. M.; Zmiyevskaya, G.I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Stratified and faceted forms in panoramas obtained by the Luna-9 station

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 3, 1966, 560 and insert facing p. 560

TOPIC TAGS: LUNAR PHOTOGRAPHY, SPACE STATION,
Lunar surface, moon, lunar study, lunar station/ Luna-9
SPACE STATION

ABSTRACT: The complicated structures of characteristic and repeated forms of the lunar surface on panoramic pictures obtained by the Soviet lunar station "Luna-9" are described. Among these are forms which can be characterized as complex polyhedrons consisting of small flat regions. In many places on photographs the boundary between the light and the shadow consists of straight lines cast by objects with straight and flat faces. The first figure in the text shows the blocked structure formed by polyhedrons. The second figure contains several stratified structures which are bordered by two parallel and nearly vertical faces of large dimensions. Both ends of these structures have an irregular shape, but in many cases show indented surfaces.

UDC: 550.2

Card 1/2

L 06165-67

ACC NR: AP6032853

The strata were estimated to be 0.8--1.5 cm thick. The third figure shows a part of the first figure with a prominent rock having an indented surface and funnel-shaped pits. The other part of the fragment consists of rocks with indented surfaces and irregularly shaped sides. Based on the lunar photographs, it is concluded that the lunar surface consists of many stratified rocks. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 14 Jun66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 m/e

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858410012-1

/ APPROVED BY ALVIN H. WERNER, CIA - WASH. DC - 10/10/86

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858410012-1"

VAKHNIN, Yu.N.

AID P - 5413

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 11 - 3/13

Authors : Kasatkin, B. S., N. I. Kakhovskiy, and Yu. N. Vakhnin

Title : Carbon dioxide welding of alloyed steels

Periodical : Avtom. svar., 5, 19-21, My 1956

Abstract : The authors describe the results of experiments in the development of suitable electrodes for carbon dioxide welding of alloyed steels and present data on the powdered electrode wires as most adaptable to the purpose. Three graphs and 1 table; 2 Russian references (1955); and 1 German reference (1956).

Institution : Electrowelding Institute im. Paton.

Submitted : No date

VAKHnin, Yu N.

KASATKIN, B.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAKHOVSKIY, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
VAKHnin, Yu.N., inzh.

Gas-electric welding of steam turbine diaphragms. Teploenergetika
(MLBA 10:11)
4 no. 12:42-47 D '57.

1. Institut elektrosvarki USSR.
(Steam turbines--Welding)

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VAKHNIN, Yu.N.

KASATKIN, B.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAKHOVSKIY, N.I.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VAKHNIN, Yu.N., inzhener.

Automatic welding of 15KhMA heat resistant steel in an
atmosphere of carbon dioxide. Avtom.svar. 10 no.3:28-38
My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosva ^{ki}
imeni Ye.O. Patona Akademii nauk USSR.
(Heat-resistant alloys--Welding)
(Protective atmospheres)

AUTHORS: Kasatkin, B.S., and VAKHNIN, Yu.N. SOV 125-58-3. 1/1

TITLE: Welding Heat Resistant 20KhMF-Steel in Carbon Dioxide
(Svarka v srede uglekislogo gaza teploustoychivayushchiy stali 20 KhMF)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, Nr 3, 1958, pp 3-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The described technology of welding 20KhMF steel in carbon dioxide was developed by the Institute of Electric Welding at the request of the Kharkovskiy Turbinnyy Zavod (Kharkov Turbine Plant) and the Bryanskiy Mashinostroitel'niy Zavod (Bryansk Machine Building Plant). Information is presented on experiments and results of tests. The following conclusions were made: Welding of heat resistant 20KhMF steel in carbon dioxide can be successfully performed with special wires of the following composition: 1) powder wires containing up to 0.14% C, 1.7 to 2.0% Mn, 0.6 to 0.9% Si, 0.8 to 1.1% Cr, 0.5 to 0.6% Mo, 0.2 to 0.3% V, S and P not over 0.3% each; 2) metallic wires containing up to 0.10% C, 1.4 to 1.8% Mn, 0.6 to 0.8% Si, 0.8 to 1.1% Cr, 0.5 to 0.6% Mo, 0.2 to 0.3% V, S and P not over 0.03% each. The technology of the heat treatment is also described. The article contains 6 tables, 1 figure, 4 graphs and 5 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

SOV/125-58-12-2/13

AUTHORS: Kasatkin, B.S., Karetta, N.L., Vakhnin, Yu.H., and German, S.I.

TITLE: The "White" Band in "15Kh1M1F" Grade Welded Joints ("Belyaya" poloska v svarnykh soyedineniyakh iz stali 15Kh1M1F)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 12, pp 12-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests were carried out for the purpose of determining the origin of the so-called "white" band in weld joints near seams which are subjected to various structural deformations, particularly noticeable in etching with nitric acid. It was stated that the white strip formation depends on residual plastic deformations in heat zones below the Ac_1 point. The white strip metal has a deformed crystalline lattice and an increased carbon and nitrogen content in the solid solution. The formation of the white band and ageing zone are of a similar nature, depending mainly on residual plastic deformation and not on the high cooling rate from temperatures below Ac_1 . There are 3 sets of microphotos, 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

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The "White" Strip in "15Kh1M1F" Grade Steel Joints SOV/125-58-12-2/13

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton). Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod imeni Kirova (The Kharkov Turbine Plant imeni Kirov)

SUBMITTED: August 21, 1958

Card 2/2

Vanthorn, f. u. N.

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Akademie und UME, Kiev, Institut elektrosvarki i metalloobrabotki I.O. Petona
Vidnoljubivyye metally spetsial'nykh i pryspevokh, vyp. 2 (Introduction of
New Welding Materials in Industry), Collection of articles, No. 2, Kiev, Gos.
Prom-vo Tekhn. 115-67. Kirovograd, 1959. 193 p. Errata slip issued.
3,000 copies printed.

M. L. V. Gauthier: *Microfossils*

PERSPECTIVE: THE CHINESE ECONOMIC REFORMS

Contents: The book contains a discussion of welding techniques and problems by groups of scientists and welders. Much attention is given to problems in the application of new methods of mechanical welding and electro-vacuum welding. This is the second collection of articles under the same title prepared and published by the Institute of Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. The preface is written by M. O. Petrenko (Institute of Electrode Welding, Soviet M. G. Petrov). There are no references.

Patentee, & A. (Conditions of Technical Service; Patent Settlement)

[*Continued from page 12*] **P. Zaborits (Cater Supplies):** Remarkably good control of oxy served (the reason for the success of the Caterpillar building plant). Automatic welding in shipbuilding

State of Technical Sciences, Chair of Welding Laboratory; later separately
institute of Metal Science, M. Kostya (Chair) now Supreme Plans Comittee.

257
Carbon dioxide shielded electric steam turbines
manufactured in 1937 have [Electro-Mechanics Plant].

Introduction of Technical Sciences, and A. G. Petersen's
Industrial Electronics; Institut elektrotechnik, issued by O. Petersen (Electric
Engineering Institute), Vo. C. Petersen]. Introduction of Automatics and
Control Systems.

Conover, B. L. [Graduate of Technical Sciences], A. J. Pease, secretary.

Manufacturing Office: Standardized Machine Co., Ltd. S. A. Zanferne [Chief Manufacturing Officer; Standardized Machine Co., Ltd. S. A. Zanferne, General Manager of Standardized Machine Co., Ltd. S. A. Zanferne].
Sales Office: Standardized Machine Co., Ltd. S. A. Zanferne.

197
Influence of Zinc-Yttrium on the Mechanical Properties of Zirconia-Stabilized Ceramics

172
The Various Constitutive States of Aluminum and Its Alloys

Y. U. TAKADA [Institute of Technical Sciences, Institute of Electrotechnical Research], Y. O. PATON [Institute of Welding Technology, Institute of Metal Physics, USSR], A. V. DUBROV [Institute of Physics, USSR].

James Lewis, Mich. in Indiana), and S. V. Fugger, Chemically Trilled Ozone Flame (Realized Branch of Design and Scientific Research Inst. for Petroleum Machinery).

TABLE: Library of Congress (13-227-A359)

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10

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858410012-1"

18(7)

SOV/125-59-8-12/18

AUTHORS:

Lakomskiy, V.I., and Vakhnin, Yu.N.

TITLE:

The Influence of the Moisture Content of CO₂ on the Hydrogen Content in the Metal of a Seam

PERIODICAL:

Avtomicheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 8, pp 85-89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This article deals with moisture in gas bags containing carbonic gas, and the effects of this moisture on the hydrogen content of seam metal welded with this gas. It is stated that gas bags with carbon dioxide often contain up to 400-500 g of water in a free state which remains in the bags due to insufficient emptying of them after washing. An experimental check has shown that the moisture of the (CO₂) gas increases more than 3 times for a change in pressure in the gas bag from 50 to 5 atmospheres (Table 1). Moisture of the gas was measured by the absorption method, described. Pouring off the water or using a drying agent (silica gel) produced similar results (Fig 1). For a sharp reduction in moisture of CO₂ the bags should be carefully dried out after washing, in which case the moisture is

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SOV/125-59-8-12/18

The Influence of the Moisture of CO₂ on the Hydrogen Content in the Metal of a Seam

the gas in the bag is insignificantly small, and is not a function of gas pressure. It has been shown [Refs 6 and 7] that during gas-electric welding in a carbonic gas medium the hydrogen content of the seam is greater with an increase in the moisture of the gas; carbonic gas with a low dew point (low moisture content) is recommended. Samples for determination of hydrogen content were turned from a cylinder which was fused to a plate of Kh18N9T steel 10 mm thick using austenitic wire type Kh18N9T, 2 mm in diameter. Welding conditions: I (welding) = 240 A, E = 26-27 V, welding speed = 16 m/hr, using DC current, reverse polarity; the wire was fed at 228 m hr, gas at 1000 l/hr. Hydrogen content was determined by a vacuum heating method at 800 degree. In the basic metal 5.5 ml/100 g, and in the wire 5.0 ml/100 g of hydrogen were detected. The influence of the moisture of the gas on the hydrogen content in the seam, established for austenitic steel type Kh18N9T, was checked by weld-

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SOV/125-59-8-12/18

The Influence of the Moisture of Carbonic Gas on the Hydrogen Content in the Metal of a Seam

ing low-carbon steel St.3 kp with Sv-10GS wire. Hydrogen content as a function of moisture was determined (Fig 2 and Table 2). It was found that hydrogen content in the seam metal with gas-electric welding is in direct relation to the moisture of the gas. To stimulate the formation of pores in the seam metal at an increased moisture level, experiments were carried out on angle seams under the following welding conditions: I (welding) = 320 A, E = 28-30 V, welding speed = 18 m/hr, using DC current, reverse polarity, and a gas flow rate of 1000 l/hr. At a moisture content (gas) of 1.92 g/m³ and a hydrogen content of 4.7 ml/100 g, single pores were observed in the seam; with a moisture content of 15 g/m³, corresponding to a hydrogen concentration of 5.5 ml/100 g, the seam was full of pores. In addition, the higher the concentration of hydrogen in the seam, the greater the area of macro-crystalline fracture. Experiments were carried out to determine the chemical composition of the gas phase

Card 3/5

SOV/125-59-8-12/18

The Influence of the Moisture of Carbonic Gas on the Hydrogen Content in the Metal of a Seam

in the arc zone during gas-electric welding of Kh18N9T steel. A semi-micro-gas analyzer, constructed at the Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton), permitting analysis of gas samples of 1-3 ml, was used. Selected samples of steel, welded in a carbonic gas medium, dried by silica gel, contained 5-8% H₂, 58-65% CO, and 27-37% CO₂. With an increase in the moisture of the gas, the content of hydrogen in the atmosphere surrounding the arc increases. A single case was observed in which hydrogen reached 57%; a larger number of pores were found in the fused metal. In conclusion it is noted that silica gel is a sufficiently effective drying agent for carbonic gas, especially at low pressures. There are 2 graphs, 2 tables and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

Card 4/5

SOV/125-59-8-12/18

The Influence of the Dampness of Carbonic Gas on the Hydrogen Content in the Metal of a Seam

ASSOCIATION: Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni - Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona (Order of the Red Banner of Labor - Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton) AN USSR (AS Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1959

Card 5/5

VAKHNIN Yu. N.

66567

36V/125-59-11-2/22

18 (2, 3, 5) 18.11.00

AUTHORS: Kasatkin, B.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Vakhnin, Yu.N., Engineer

TITLE: Automatic Carbon Dioxide Shielded Arc Welding of Steel
15Kh1M1F

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 11, pp 13-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Chrome-molybdenum-vanadium steel 15Kh1M1F is widely used in steam-turbines. It has a high fluidity limit (33-32 kg/mm²); its limit of lasting durability at 570°C during 100,000 hours is 8.6-9.2 kg/mm²; creep limit - 5.0 kg/mm² at 570°C. When welding, it is recommended to preliminarily heat it up to 300°C, as the process of austenite decomposition in this steel takes a comparatively long period of time. In this article, carbon dioxide shielded arc welding applied to steel 15Kh1M1F is described. The welding was performed by reverse polarity direct current. Conditions of welding were: Current intensity - 320-350 amp; arc voltage - 28-30 volt; electrode feed speed - 18 m/
Card 1/3

66567

SOV/125-59-11-2/22

Automatic Carbon Dioxide Shielded Arc Welding of Steel 15Kh1MiF

hour. Experimental, powder wire electrodes of different chemical compositions were used. When selecting electrodes, the following scientific literature was consulted:
[1] B.S. Kasatkin, N.I. Kakhovskiy, and Yu.N. Vakhnin "Automatic Welding of Heat-Resistant Steel 15KhMA in Carbon Dioxide Atmosphere", published in "Avtomicheskaya svarka", Nr 3, 1957; [2] N.I. Kakhovskiy and A. M. Ponizovtsev "Automatic Welding of Heat-Resistant Steel 20KhMA in Carbon Dioxide Atmosphere", published in "Svarochnoye proizvodstvo", Nr 2, 1958; [3] B.S. Kasatkin and Yu.N. Vakhnin "Welding of Heat-Resistant Steel 20KhMF in Carbon Dioxide Atmosphere", published in "Avtomicheskaya svarka", Nr 3, 1958; [4] B.S. Kasatkin, N.I. Kakhovskiy and Yu.N. Vakhnin "On the Question of Welding High-Alloy Steel in Carbon Dioxide Atmosphere", published in "Avtomicheskaya svarka", Nr 5, 1956. Research of weld obtained on steel 15Kh1MiF permitted establishing its optimum chemical composition: not over 0.1% C; 0.85-1% Mn; 0.3-0.4% Si; 1.3-

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SOV/125-59-11-2/22

Automatic Carbon Dioxide Shielded Arc Welding of Steel 15Kh1M1F

1.5% Cr; 0.9-1.2% Mo; 0.3-0.4% V; not over 0.03% of each S and P. Mechanical properties of weld metal are given in Table 1. On the basis of numerous experiments the following conclusions were drawn: 1) Welding heat-resistant perlite steel 15Kh1M1F can be done by carbon dioxide shielded arc with the application of special electrode wires; the welds obtained possess mechanical properties similar to those of the base metal; lasting durability and the creep limit of weld metal are not lower than those in steel 15Kh1M1F; 2) Welded joints have stable properties and structure at temperatures 570-620°C. There are 3 graphs, 5 tables, 4 photographs and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton AS UkrSSR)

4

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1959
Card 3/3

21916

S/125/60/000/011/011/016
A161/A133

1.23 40

AUTHORS: Kasatkin, B.S., and Vakhnin, Yu.M.

TITLE: CO₂-shielded welding of 34KhM steel and its joints to EI415 steel

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticeskaya svarka, no. 11, 1960, 62-66

TEXT: The two steel grades 34XM (34KhM) and EI415 (EI415) are often used for steam turbines. Their composition (in %) is:

Steel	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo	V	W	Ni	S not above	P
34KhM	0.30- -0.40	0.17- -0.37	0.40- -0.70	0.90- -1.30	0.20- -0.30	-	-	< 0.5	0.035	0.030
EI415	0.16- -0.24	< 0.4 -0.60	0.25- -3.3	2.4- -0.55	0.35- -0.85	0.60- -0.50	0.30- -0.50	< 0.5	0.030	0.035

The recommended heat treatment consists in quenching at 750-870°C and tempering at 630-640°C for 34KhM; annealing at 950-960°C, normalization at 1050-

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21916

S/125/60/000/011/011/016
A161/A133

CO_2 -shielded welding of 34KhM steel...

1100°C, quenching at 1020-1050°C in oil, and tempering in 660-680 C for EI-415. The Electric Welding Institute im.Paton has obtained welded joints with high mechanical properties in 24-26 mm deep base metal by preliminary and simultaneous heating to 350°C, welding in 10-12 passes with C_8 -08ХГСМФА (Sv-08KhGSMFA) welding wire of 2 mm diameter and 3 mm powder wire, 350-370 amp and 28-30 volt current, and 16 m/h welding speed. The hardness of the joints after tempering at 640° was 190-270 HB, and this tempering temperature was chosen for both kinds of joints. The fatigue strength of the weld metal was higher than required by the specifications and approached that of base metal. The endurance limit at 480° was 20 kg/mm² and met the requirements for 34KhM steel. The following conclusions are made: 1) CO_2 -shielded arc welding can be used for joints of 34KhM steel and unions of the 34KhM and EI415 steel grades. The new technology ensures properties near the 34KhM base metal in weld metal and welded joints. Welded joints have a high endurance limit at 480° and a high fatigue strength. 2) The C_8 -08ХГСМФА (Sv-08KhGSMFA) electrode wire according to ЧМТУ ЦНИИЧМ 166-59 (ChMTU-TsNIIChM 166-59) specifications is recommended for joints of 34KhM steel and unions between the 34KhM and EI415 steels. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

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CO₂-shielded welding of 34KhM steel...

21916
S/125/60/000/011/011/016
A161/A133

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.Ye. O.Patona AN USSR ("Order of the Red Banner of Labor" Electric Welding Institute im.Ye.O.Paton of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainskaya SSR

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1960

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Card 3/3

VAKHNINA, A.S., et al.

Agriculture

Pasturing cattle. Syktyvkar, Komi-Gos. izd-vo, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Unclassified.

VAKHNINA, L.

Reporting on "Mosfilm." Znan.ta pratsia no.9:16-17 S '62.
(MIRA 15:11)
(Motion-picture plays)

1. BELYI, N. L.; VAKHNINA, O. A.; KOSHELENKO, L. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Dneprodzerzhinsk - Pharmacy
7. Dneprodzerzhinsk Branch of the Dnepropetrovsk Province Section.
Apt. delo. No. 5. 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

1. BELYY, N. L.; VAKHNTINA, O. A.; KOSHELENKO, L. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Pharmacy - Dneprodzerzhinsk
7. Dneprodzerzhinsk Branch of the Dnepropetrovsk Province Section. Apt.delo. no.5, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

SOV/19-58-6-399/685

AUTHOR:

Vakhnina, V.V.

TITLE:

An Input Device for a Radiospectroscope (Vkhodnoye ustroystvo radiospektroskopa)

PERIODICAL:

Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 6, p 89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Class 42h, 20⁰¹. Nr 113438 (574756 of 11 Jun 1957). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the Ministers Council of USSR. An input device increasing the sensitivity of a radiospectroscope, in the form of two resonators connected by an aperture in the dividing wall, the shape and the dimensions of the aperture so chosen that the oscillations of one resonator cannot excite oscillations in the other in the absence of the substance under examination absorbing high-frequency radiation and placed in one of the resonators near the aperture.

Card 1/1

VAKHNINA, V.V.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858410012-1"

VAKHNINA, V.V.

PHASE I BOOK 1001 ION Sov/3556

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut
"voprosy eksperimental'noy fiziki; laboratoriya artiklov."

Nekotorye voprosy eksperimental'noy fiziki: Collection of articles.
Problems in Experimental Physics: Collection of physics printed.
Moscow, Atomizdat, 1958. 123 p. 3,200 copies printed.

Nr. 2 Moscow, Atomizdat, 1958. 123 p. 3,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RPSR. Ministerstvo obrazovaniya.

spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya.

Editor: B.M. Stepanov. Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,

Professor; Tech. Ed.: S.M. Popova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for graduate engineers and physicists engaged in the design of physics (laboratory) apparatus, and automatic and telemechanic equipment.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles on experimental physics was written by members of the Moscow Physics and Engineering Institute. Each article is accompanied by drawings and references.

DOLGACHEV, B.A., B.L. Likhachev and V.I. Ushakov. Operation of Gas-Diaphragm Counters During Over-Splitting Pulse

The authors deal with the results of a study of the operation of the KSG-1, GSG-9, and GSG-30 transistored counters under controlled pulse feed operating conditions. The dependence of the single-particle propagation speed along the counter memory on pulse feed conditions was studied and a simple method of measuring discharge propagation speed along the counter electrode is described.

Vlasov, A.D. Lenses Comprising the Effect of Interaction

Data in a Linear Proton Accelerator. The unfavorable effect of interaction on the motion of particles in a linear proton accelerator is discussed.

Arzhan, I.Ye. Calculating the Profiles of Magnetic Poles of the Particle Accelerator. Characteristics of profiles of the poles of magnetic cathodes of charged particle for a given field distribution in the plane of symmetry (the fringe effect is not taken into account).

Milov, A.P. Some Basic Optical Properties of Atomic Attractors

Some basic optical properties of atomic attractors. The author reports on the numerical study of the ion-optical properties of truncated axially symmetric, sectorial type electric and magnetic fields with unequal arm focusing and defocusing of arbitrary form.

Vorob'yova, M.A. Sensitivity of the Gidens Ion Method

Kirillov-Universitetskii V.O., M.A. Vorob'yova, A.M. M. Savchenko, T.P. Koroleva. Scattering of the Proton on a Field of Accelerated MeV. in Copper and Iron

Dolgachev, B.A. and B.L. Likhachev. Polarization of Protons at Sea Level

Retarding field of the polarized proton beam. Velocity flow

In this article general experimental results on the polarization of protons in matter are presented. Results for the polarization of protons in air and in water are given. The influence of the velocity of the beam on the polarization is investigated.

Refractive Index of Water. Part II. Polarization of Protons in Water

Refractive index of water for polarized protons. Velocity flow

in water. In this article experimental results on the polarization of protons in water are presented. Results for the polarization of protons in air and in water are given. The influence of the velocity of the beam on the polarization is investigated.

Refractive Index of Water. Part III. Polarization of Protons in Water

Refractive index of water for polarized protons. Velocity flow

in water. In this article experimental results on the polarization of protons in water are presented. Results for the polarization of protons in air and in water are given. The influence of the velocity of the beam on the polarization is investigated.

SEMELEV, V.P.; VAKHNIKA, V.V.

Signal-to-noise ratio of the radiospectroscope input. Nek. vop. eksp.
fix. no.1:45-52 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Radiofrequency spectroscopy)

VAKHNINA, V.V.; SEMENOV, V.F.

Balancing type design of an electronic paramagnetic
resonance radiospectroscope. Nek.vop.sksp.fiz. no.2:
117-123 '59.
(Radiofrequency spectroscopy)
(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation)

VAKHNTSKIY A.S.
KARAPATA, A.P., kand.med.nauk; VAKHNTSKIY, A.S.

A case of Takayashi's disease (multiple obliterating panarteritis)
(MIRA 10:12)
Sov.med.21 no.8:132-133 Ag '57.

1. Iz Krivorozhskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny
truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh
nauk Ye.I.Stezheneskaya)
(AORTA, dis.
aortic arch synd., Takayasu type (Rus))
(ARTERITIS
aortic arch synd., Takayasu type (Rus))

VAKHNTISKIY, A.S. (Krivog Rog)

Pathology of the nervous system in acute leukemia. Vrach. delo no.4:
381-383 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - deyst. chlen AMN SSSR, prof. B.N. Man'kovskiy) Kyivskogo meditsinskogo instituta, hematoterapevticheskaya klinika (rukoveditel' - dotsent A.A. Vakar) Kyivskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi i neotlozhnoy khirurgii.
(LEUKEMIA) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

VAKHNITSKIY, A. S.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Pathology of the nervous system in leucoses."
Chernovtsy, 1960. 16 pp; (Chernovtsy Med Inst); 200 copies; price
not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 257)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858410012-1

VAKHNITSKIY, A.S. (Krivoy Rog)

Diseases of the nervous system in chronic leucoses. Vrach.delo no.5:
533-534 My '60.
(MIRA 13:11)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858410012-1"

VAKHNTSKIY, A., kand.med.nauk

This illness could be conquered. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.12:30-31
Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Vibration--Physiological effect)

VAKHNITSKIY, A.S.

Clinical aspects and pathology of lesions of the nervous system in
leukemia. Trudy Kiev. nauch.-issl. inst. perel. krovi i neotlozh. khir.
3:188-193 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Bogomol'tsa i Kiyevskiy
institut perelivaniya krovi.

VAKHNOVETS'KIY, I. P.

Boots and Shoes - Trade and Manufacture

New process of series reproduction of models. Leg. prom. 12, no. 5, May 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.
2

URAKOVSKIY
VAKHNOVSKIY, S.S.; ZASTYRETS, M.V.; KULYAVTSEV, V.I.; REZNIK, A.F.;
SLOBODINSKIY, Kh.Ya.

Assembly conveyer with driers. Leg.prom.17 no.9:41-42 S '57.
(MIRA 10:12)
(Shoe industry) (Conveying machinery)

VAKHNOVSKIY, S.S.; ZASTYRETS, M.V.; KULYAVTSEV, V.I.; REZNIK, A.F.;
SLOBODINSKIY, Kh.Ya.

New design of shoe drying stands. Leg. prom. 18 no.2:31-32 F '58.
(Shoe manufacture) (Drying apparatus) (MIRA 11:2)

SHUTYAK, V.M.; VAKHNOVSKIY, S.S. [Vakhnovs'kyi, S.S.]

Clicking shop of the "Progress" Shoe Factory in Lvov. Leh.prom.
no.4:3-7 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Lvov--Shoe industry)

VAKHOBOV, A.V.

Ash composition of the natural vegetation on dark Sierozems of the
Gissar Valley. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.4:28-32 '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Tadzhikskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pochvovedeniya
Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po khlopkovodstvu Sredney Azii pri
Gosplane SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR
I.N.Antipovym-Karatayevym.

VAKHOBOV, A.V. (Moskva); BELYAYEV, A.I. (Moskva)

Effect of various saline components on the electric conductivity of the electrolyte in an aluminum electrolytic cell. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.4:80-86 Jl-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

V/FM, A.V.

Method of measuring the electric conductivity of fused salts.
Tsv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 8 no.4:111-116 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)
I. Katedra chistikh metallov i poluprovodnikovykh materialov
Moskovskogo instituta stali i splavov.

VAKHOBOV, A.V.

Lithium fluoride is an indispensable component of the electrolyte in aluminum cells. TSvet. met. 38 №.12:56-57 D 65
(MIRA 19:1)

VAKHOL'SKIY, B.M.

~~VAKHOL'SKIY, B.M.~~

Testing students in electric engineering. Politekh.obuch.
no.12:91-92 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Prepodavatel' elektrotekhniki Karagandinskogo pedagogicheskogo
instituta. (Electric engineering--Study and teaching)

STERLIN, R.N.; DUBOV, S.S.; LI VEY-GAN; VAKHOMCHIK, L.P.; KNUNYANTS, I.L.

Certain regularities in the series of perfluorovinyl derivatives
of the elements of groups IV and V of the periodic table.
Zhur.VKHO 6 no.1:110-111 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Vinyl compounds)

S/070/62/007/001/021/022
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Kolontsova, Ye.V., Krokhina, A.I. and Vakhomchik, L.P.

TITLE: Selective etchings of aluminium crystals

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 152 - 153

TEXT: The concentration of chemically-produced etch patterns depends on the method of growing the crystal, its purity and the orientation of the etched surface of the crystal. According to Braun et al (Ref. 8: Philos. Mag., 3, 35, 1312-1317, 1958), the maximum is achieved for surfaces of the type {111}. Defects in the structure of the crystal, which arise during deformation, are not detected by this method of etching: the distribution of etch pits and their concentration is about equal on a polished surface of a crystal in the deformed and in the non-deformed states. On the basis of results of layer-by-layer etching and data published in the literature, it is concluded that without special ageing treatment of the investigated crystal the etching agent of Lacombe, Beaujard and Wyon will reveal distortions in the crystal structure which occurred during growth; accumulations of dislocations corresponding to

Card 1/3

S/070/62/007/001/021/022
E073/E335

Selective etchings of

boundaries of disorientated sections of the crystal can be reliably detected. Ageing undoubtedly changes the substructure of the investigated crystal and this is highly undesirable when studying the influence of deformation or irradiation on the structure of the crystal. Therefore, the authors have attempted to find methods of etching which will reveal "fresh" defects. Observations have shown that electrolytic and ion-bombardment etching reveal "fresh" dislocations arising in the crystal during the process of deformation by shear. This is illustrated in microphotographs of aluminium single crystals which show that the slip traces appear in specimens etched by means of an electrolyte as well as in repolished specimens that have been subsequently etched by ion bombardment. Details are given on the conditions of electrolytic and ion-bombardment etching in the applied experiments. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/3

Selective etchings of ...

S/070/62/007/001/021/022
E073/E335

ASSOCIATION Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
im. M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov)
SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960 (initially)
September 9, 1961 (after revision)

Card 3/3

VAKHONCHIK, V.P. (Moskva:

Analytical solution of the integral equation of motion of
of thin airfoils in a cascade. Izdat. zhur. S.M.R. 1964-65
'65. (MITA 13.1)

VAKHOMCHIK, V. P. (Moskva)

Nonuniformity of a plane velocity field. Inzh. zhur. 2 no.4:
278-286 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Fluid dynamics)

1. **Longer** **AF** **problems** **can** **be** **solved** **by** **using** **the** **same** **strategies** **as** **shorter** **AF** **problems**.

卷之三十一

ANSWER TO THE CHIEF QUESTIONS

卷之三

TITLE: On the determination of stationary states in a lattice of profiles

Synopsis — *Orthocerasrum pulchellum*, n. sp.

For more information about the study, please contact Dr. Michael J. Hwang at (319) 356-4530 or via email at mhwang@uiowa.edu.

THE BIBLE

REINTERPRETATION. The author reinterprets a segment from the aerodynamic lift and the

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Card 3

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006159

$$d_1 = \theta + \pi \sin \alpha - \theta - \pi \cos \alpha$$

Since $\alpha < \pi$, $\sin \alpha > 0$ and $\cos \alpha < 0$, this

gives us three terms that determine the forces and the moment of the

three terms that determine the forces and the moment of the
indirect force produced on the

Card 2/1

EX-REF ID: A6513R001858410012-1

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FIGURE AND ITS FORMULARIES

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBJECT: DS - 12

TYPE: V

SUB-CODE: AS, AC

RP REP Sov: 207

ORIGIN: VVS

Card 3/3

ACQ. REF ID: A6030110

SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/004/0059/0069

AUTHOR: Vakhnoshik, V. P. (Russia)

ORG: none

TITLE: General expressions for the unsteady state forces in a profile grid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 4, 1966, 59-69

TOPIC TAGS: unsteady flow, fluid flow

ABSTRACT: The article derives general expressions for the unsteady lifting force and the moment acting on a grid moving in an incompressible liquid at a constant velocity U . These formulas are generalizations of known formulas for a single hydrofoil. The profiles of the grid are assumed to be thin and slightly curved and to vibrate out of phase with the vibrations between neighboring profiles. Solutions were obtained in closed form by the method of separation of characteristics. The coefficients for expansion of the complex velocity in a series were calculated as the derivatives of some function. An integral equation was derived with respect to the unknown tangential component in the wake, and its analytical solution is given. At $\alpha = 0$, the solution coincides with a solution given previously in the literature. The expressions obtained for the forces and the moment have four terms. The first two terms determine the force and the moment for motion with constant circulation, and the last two with variable

Card 1/2

L 09395-67
ACC NR: AP6030110

circulation. An expression was obtained in general form for the suction force appearing at the leading edges of the profiles. The article further considers the special cases of widely and closely spaced grids. Orig. art. has: 30 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb66/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

VAKHOMSKIY, N.S.

Sov/5053

Vsesoyuznaya kon.: rentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh. 3d,
1958.

Izdat. 1 "Izdatostroyt". Antifrictionnye materialy (Wear and
Wear Resistance; Antifriction Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN
SSSR, 1956. 273 p. Extra slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.
(Series: Itst: Treniy, v. 1)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya.
Rasp. Ed.: N. M. Krushchov, Professor; Eds. of Publishing
House: N. Ya. Klebanov, and S. L. Orikil; Tech. Ed.:
T. V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for practicing
engineers and research scientists.

COVERAGE: The collection, published by the Institut mashinovedeniya,
AM SSSR (Institute of Science of Machines, Academy of Sciences
of USSR) contains papers presented at the III Vsesoyuznyi Kon-
ferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh (Third All-Union
Conference on Friction and Wear in Machines) which was held
April 9-15, 1956. Problems discussed were in 5 main areas:
1) Hydrodynamic Theory of Lubrication and Friction Bearings
(Chairmen: Ye. M. Gut'yar, Doctor of Technical Sciences); 2) Lubrication
A. K. D'yachkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences); 3) Lubricant
and Lubricant Materials (Chairman: G. V. Vinogradov, Doctor of
Chemical Sciences); 3) Dry and Boundary Friction (Chairman:
D. V. Derzhkin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences
of USSR, and I. V. Krugel'skiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences);
4) Wear and Wear Resistances (Chairman: N. M. Krushchov,
Doctor of Technical Sciences); and 5) Friction and Anti-fric-
tion Materials (Chairman: I. Argel'skiy, Doctor of Technical
Sciences), and M. M. Krushchov, Doctor of Technical
Sciences, and M. M. Krushchov, Doctor of Technical
Sciences). Chairman of the general assembly (on the first and
last day of the conference) was Academician A. A. Blagonarov.
Dr. Yu. Pribanskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, was sci-
entific secretary. The transactions of the conference were
published in 3 volumes, of which the present volume is the
first. This volume contains articles concerning the wear and
wear resistance of antifriction materials. Among the topics
covered are: modern developments in the theory and experi-
mental science of wear resistance of materials, specific data
on wear resistance of various combinations of materials,
methods for increasing the wear resistance of certain materials,
the effects of friction and wear on the structure of materials,
the mechanism of the seizing of metals, abrasive wear of a
wide variety of materials and components under many different
conditions, modern developments in antifriction materials, and
the effects of finish machining on wear resistance. Many per-
sonalities are mentioned in the text. References accompany most
of the articles.

Dolgolenko, P. V. Influence of the Direction of Machin-
ing Marks on the Character and Magnitude of the Wear of
Friction Pairs During the Period of Running-In (3b.
"Naukovo-povednoi detaley mashin", No. 4, Izd. AN
SSSR, 1959) 270

Chesnokov, A. I. Effect of the Finishing Treatment of
Journals on the Wear Resistance of Plain Bearings and
Journal Bearings (3b. "Treniy i iznos v mashinakh",
VTP. 15, Izd. AN SSSR) 270

Zamorsky, G. M. (deceased), A. I. Tarovskiy,
S. V. Vuchenskiy, and O. A. Rybachikova. Formation of
Microscopic Irregularities on the Surface of Drawn Profiled
Steel Wire Used in Cables ("Vestn. mashinost.", No. 7,
1959) 270

Kislik, V. A. Wear and Damage to the Rolling Surface of
Freight-Car Wheels (Vestn. mashinost., No. 7, 1959) 271

Card 11/3

7

VAKHOMSKIY, N. S.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 359 - I

Call No.: TN672.V8

BOOK

Author: VAKHOMSKIY, N. S.

Full Title: WAYS OF INCREASING FATIGUE RESISTANCE OF SPRING STEELS

Transliterated Title: Puti povysheniya ustalostnoy prochnosti

ressornnykh stalej

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: All-Union Scientific Engineering and Technical Society of Machine Builders. Urals Branch

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Machine Building Literature ("Mashgiz")

Date: 1950 No. pp.: 11 No. of copies: 3,000

Text Data

This is an article from the book: VSESOYUZNOYE NAUCHNOYE INZHENERNO-TEKHNICHESKOYE OBSHCHESTVO MASHINOSTROITELEY. URAL'SKOYE OTDELENIYE, THERMAL TREATMENT OF METALS - Symposium of Conference (Termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, materialy konferentsii) (p.313-323), see AID 223-II

Coverage: The significance of the fatigue of springs is outlined and various methods for the increase of resistance to cyclic stress are suggested, particularly blasting with cast-iron shots (pellets). 5 drawings, 3 tables.

Purpose: For scientific workers

Facilities: None

No. of Russian and Slavic References: 9 Russian (1932-49)

Available: Library of Congress.

1/1

VAKHOMSKIY, N. S.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 359 - I

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BOOK

Author: VAKHOMSKIY, N. S.

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Coverage: The significance of the fatigue of springs is outlined and various methods for the increase of resistance to cyclic stress are suggested, particularly blasting with cast-iron shots (pellets). 5 drawings, 3 tables.

Purpose: For scientific workers

Facilities: None

No. of Russian and Slavic References: 9 Russian (1932-49)

Available: Library of Congress.

1/1

SVERDEL', I.S.; VAKHONIN, G.V.

Automatic loading of jaw crushers. Trudy Uralmekhanobra
no.5:3-10 '59. (MIRA 15:1)
(Crushing machinery)
(Automatic control)

ITKIN, B.Z.; LIBERMAN, D.Kh., inzh., retsenzent; VAKHONIN, L.N., inzh., red.

[Potentials of improvement in the manufacture of beds] Rezervy
krovatnogo proizvodstva. Sverdlovsk, Tsentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii,
1959. 32 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Sverdlovskiy ekonomicheskiy admi-
nistrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Beds and bedsteads) (Metalwork)

DANILOV, I.N.; YEVSTEFYEV, L.F.; KRAVCHUK, N.J.; VAKHOMIN, L.S.

Experience in the work with IT9-2 and It9-6 units equipped with
DP-6C electronic knockmeters. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 1C
no. 7:60-62 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

SMIRNOV, G.Ya.; VAKHONIN, V.A., nauchnyy red.; PAKHOMOVA, M.A., red.
izd-va; TETEYEV, T.M., tekhn.red.

[Mechanic and assembly foreman I.I.Khudiakov] Brigadir
slesarei-montazhnikov I.I.Khudiakov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1958. 35 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Khudiakov, Ivan Ivanovich) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

VAKHONIN, V. N., inzh.

Safety devices preventing driving away of bridge cranes at the Ural
Machine Plant. Bezop. truda v prom. 2 no.11:12-14 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Sverdlovsk--Cranes, derricks, etc.--Brakes)

VAKHONINA, T. V.

VAKHONINA, T. V.: "The effect of fodder protein on the meat productivity of young turkeys." All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry. Laboratory of Protein Biochemistry. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Mnizhnaya Metopis', No 23, 1956

VAKholia, H.P.

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POLYCHORDA TENUIS

Comments: This collection of 32 articles is the second volume of the Committee on Analytical Chemistry of the International Council of Standardization. The topics covered are: General Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry; General Chemistry; Chemical Analysis; Spectrochemical Analysis; Chromatography and Colloid Chemistry. The general subject of the volume is the determination of substances which are not directly analyzable. The first article describes the general methods of analysis of organic compounds, and the following articles discuss the specificity of the colorimetric method, the use of atomic absorption spectrometry, the use of the radioactive method, and the use of mass spectroscopy. The last article discusses the use of chromatography and colloid chemistry in the determination of substances of environmental, biological, and medical interest.

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$\text{m}^2/\text{kg} \cdot \text{min}$

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858410012-1

VAKHOV, A.

The nine fearless ones Leningrad Leningradskoe gazetno-zhur-nal'noe i knizhnoe izd-vo, 1944. 160 p. Biblioteka molodezhi

Cyr.4 D192

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

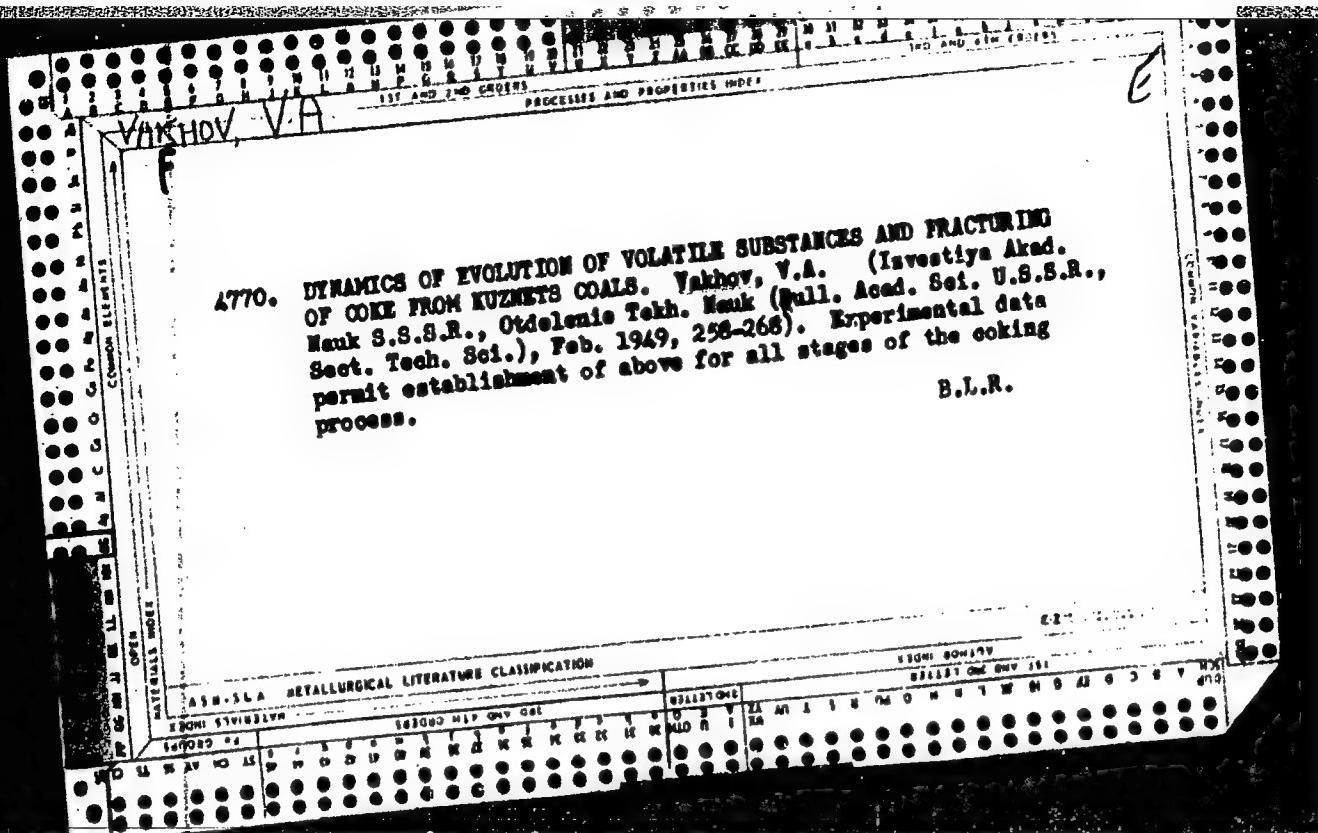
CIA-RDP86-00513R001858410012-1"

1. VAKHOV, A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Crab Fisheries - Okhotsk Sea
7. Carb fishers. Vokrug sveta, no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. VAKHOV, A.
2. USSR 600
4. Okhotsk Sea - Crab Fisheries
7. Crab fishers, Vokrug sveta, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.



VAKHOVSKAYA, M. R.
CA

Methods of determination of the dispersity and specific surface area of powders of tungsten and tungsten carbide. G. B. Krelmer, M. M. Vakhovskaya, O. N. Salnikova, and R. R. Bogino. Zavodskaya Lab. 15, 180-87 (1949). — Detns. of the rate of adsorption (r) of methylene blue (from 100 ml. of a 0.2 g./l. soln. per 5 g. powder), the equil. adsorption m (from the same soln., per 2 g.), the limiting max. equil. adsorption m^* (5 g. in soln. of increasing concn.), the oxidizability in concd. HNO₃, the rate of catalytic decomps. of H₂O₂, and the vol. contraction on sintering, were made on 4 samples of W powders (designated W₂, δ , θ , and S, of which W₂, δ , and θ were produced by H₂ reduction of WO₃, W₂ from NH₄ paratungstate, at the reduction temps. of 900, 800, 800, and 700-800°, resp. (in the order W₂, δ , θ , S) and 10 samples of WC, 9 of which were produced from the W specimens designated by the same numeral, at the following temps.: WC δ 1250, θ 1250, θ 1350, & 1450, δ 1550, & 1250, θ 1350, δ 1450, and θ 1550°; WC 10 was produced at 1450° from lampblack-reduced W. (1) Detns. of r , in % of the initial amt. of the dye adsorbed within 30 min., were made only on WC, and gave, for the series WC δ , θ , θ , and δ , 0.17, 0.42, 70.7, and 0.21%, resp., i.e., roughly, an indication of lower dispersity with higher temp., of carbide formation, but the reverse relation holds within the series WC δ , θ , θ , and δ , namely 8.3, 9.2, 10.0, and 7.5%, resp. (2) Detns. of r required 3 days to attain equil. and gave, for the series WC δ , 14.0, 18.0, 25.0, and 7.0%, resp., i.e. the same order as that of r in the same series. (3) Detn. of m for the specimen WC 10, plotted against the equil. concn. c of the dye, gives a sharp max. of 0.0084 millimole/g. at $c = 1.33$ millimole/l. The value of m undergoes only a slight change, to 0.0748 at $c = 5.70$, with the same specimen freshly reduced in H₂ at 800°. Calcul. by the Langmuir equation gives the close figure of 0.09. From the known dimensions of the methylene blue mol., this corresponds to a sp. surface area S of 29.7 or 13.6 sq.m./g., depending on whether the mol. is assumed to lie flat on the surface (cross section 70 sq. A.) or to be bound by its polar group (the Cl atoms) and to be oriented perpendicularly to the surface (cross section 32 sq. A.); the true S must be comprised between these 2 limits.

However, calc. of S from microscopic granulometry leads, for that specimen, to 0.77 sq.m./g., i.e. 17-40 times smaller. This may either mean an unusually high proportion of very fine particles, unobservable under the microscope, or high porosity and roughness of the grain surface. (4) Detns. of the oxidizability, in percentage of the original powder oxidized by heating (15%) of d , 1.4 (100 ml. per g. a. powder), gave for W₂ 18.77, W₅ 7.07, W₇ 1.81, W₈ 1.14, WC δ 18.40, θ 32.17, θ 09.21, θ 48.37, θ 40.00, θ 37.77, 10.20, 7.1%. If the oxidizability is taken as a measure of the dispersity, these figures check with the results of detns. of r . (5) Detns. of the rate of decomps. of H₂O₂ at 25°, by measurement of the vol. of O₂ evolved, indicate, at practically const. concn. of H₂O₂, a very rapid decrease of the catalytic activity of all 4 W specimens, falling almost to zero in 25 min.; with samples of WC, the activity decreases rapidly during the 1st 10-15 min., then remains const. For W₆, the activation energy, between 20 and 35°, is 3811 cal. The av. amts. of O₂ evolved, at 25°, per min., during the 1st 25 min., per g. of powder, were: (W₂ 0.00, W₅ 21.00, W₇ 14.00, W₈ 7.45 (0.00), ab 0.807 (0.44), θ 1.230 (0.48), θ 1.040 (0.20)), the figures in parentheses giving the rate of evolution in the const.-rate stage. For W, the order of the catalytic activities parallels that of the oxidizabilities, but no such relation holds for the WC samples. (6) The vol. contraction on compression under 311 kg./sq. cm., followed by sintering under H₂ at 1550°, is, for W₈ 1.21, W₅ 38.8, and the const. of relative vol. contraction $R = d_0/d_s = (d_1/d_0)(d_s - d_0)$ (where the subscripts w , r , and s refer to the d. of the compressed powder before and after sintering, and the d. of the compact material, resp.), for the above specimens of WC, 0.044, 0.300, 0.140, 0.150, 0.221, 0.217, resp.

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E021/E406

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AUTHORS: Kreymer, G.S., Vakhovskaya, M.R. and Baranov, A.I. 15
TITLE: Strength, Toughness and Hardness of Two-Phased Cermets
A Titanium Carbide - Tungsten Carbide - Cobalt Hard Alloys
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.5,
pp.698-709

TEXT: Alloys containing 4, 6, 9, 15, 20 and 25% cobalt and a titanium carbide - tungsten carbide ratio of 1:1 were prepared in three series with average grain sizes of 0.9, 2.6 and 5.6 microns. The bending strength was determined on a P-5 (R-5) machine (Ref.1) at 20, 200, 500, 800 and 1000°C. The impact strength and the Vickers hardness were also determined. Microstructures of the samples were examined. Fig.1 shows the relation between the bending strength and cobalt content at various temperatures. Differences were found from the results obtained on tungsten carbide - cobalt alloys (Ref.5). Increasing cobalt content up to 15% in TiC - WC - Co alloys had no effect on the strength at temperatures from 20 to 500°C. The cobalt content - bending strength curves passed through a maximum at a cobalt content greater

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S/126/60/010/005/010/030
E021/E406

Strength, Toughness and Hardness of Two-Phased Cermet Titanium Carbide - Tungsten Carbide - Cobalt Hard Alloys

than 15% at 20 to 500°C, and at approximately 15% at 800 and 1000°C. The alloys with a grain size of 5.6 microns, however, showed practically constant strength with increase in cobalt content at 800 and 1000°C; similar curves were obtained for the impact strength - cobalt content relationship. The fact that an increase in cobalt content up to 15% had no effect on the bending strength and impact strength in the region 20 to 500°C was explained by the poor wetting properties of cobalt on the TiC - WC grains. This formed a continuous network of carbide when less than 15% cobalt was present. Thus cracks which were nucleated could propagate, in the main, along the brittle carbide network (see Fig.3). With greater than 15% cobalt or at temperatures higher than 500°C, the cobalt phase retarded the development of the cracks. A linear relationship was found between the strength and $D^{-1/2}$ where D is the mean grain size of the TiC - WC solid solution. The hardness decreased with increase in cobalt content (Fig.9), increase in temperature (Fig.11) and decrease in the grain size of

Card 2/3

85963

S/126/60/010/005/010/030
E021/E406

Strength, Toughness and Hardness of Two-Phased Cermet Titanium Carbide - Tungsten Carbide - Cobalt Hard Alloys

the carbide phase (Fig.10) because of an increase in plasticity. The difference in hardness of the samples with different grain sizes decreased with increase in temperature (Fig.11). There are 11 figures, 1 table and 15 references: 11 Soviet and 4 Non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys)

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1960 (initially)
June 24, 1960 (after revision)

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Card 3/3

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E111/E352

152400

AUTHORS: Kreymer, G.S., Vakhovskaya, M.R., Tumanov, V.I. and Pavlova, Z.I.

TITLE: Main mechanical properties and structure of cermets

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 13, no. 6,
1962, 901 - 911

TEXT: Experiments relating chief mechanical properties to composition, test temperature and carbide-grain size of three-phase TiC-WC-Co alloys. These consist of the following phases: TiC-WC solid solution; structurally free WC + Co with traces of dissolved Ti, W and C. The effect of Co was studied over 4-25 wt.% range with a constant TiC/WC ratio of 15/79, giving an average grain size of 3μ for the TiC-WC phase and 1.8μ for the WC phase; that of TiC was over 6-25 wt.% range with 9 wt.% Co, giving an average grain size of 3.7μ and 2.5μ for the TiC-WC and WC, respectively. The effect of carbide-grain size on the mechanical properties was studied on alloys type T15K6 and T6K9 with fine, medium and coarse carbide grains in various combinations. In TiC-WC-Co the breakdown of cobalt

Card 1/2

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Main mechanical properties

becomes so significant at temperatures over 500 °C that the increase in its content had little effect. The tensile strength of these alloys became independent of temperature (up to 500 °C) at TiC concentrations of 10 wt.% and over. The fracture mechanisms in WC-Co alloys were different from those in TiC-WC-Co. This difference affected both tensile and impact strengths. The latter was independent of temperature for the alloys VK10 (VK10), T50K9 and T15K6; for the first, this applied only to the 20-400 °C range, above which there was a steep linear growth; for TiC-WC-Co alloys with a virtually continuous carbide skeleton the range was 20 - 1 000 °C. The hardness of three-phase TiC-WC-Co alloys decreased approximately linearly with increasing Co content. The TiC-WC phase showed greatest softening with increasing temperature. There are 10 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Hard Alloys)
SUBMITTED: April 17, 1961 (initially)
January 6, 1962 (after revision)

Card 2/2